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SONG OF THE AMERICAN GIRLS.
Our hearts are with our native land,
Our song is for her glory;
Her warrior's wreath is in our hand,
Our lips breathe out her story;
Her lofty hills and valleys green
Are smiling bright before us;
And like a rainbow's sign, is seen
Her proud flag waving o'er us.
And there are smiles upon our lips
For those who meet her foe;
For those who know no eclipse
When smiling upon by Woman:
For those who braved the mighty deep,
And scorn the threat of danger;
We've smiles to cheer, and tears to weep,
For every ocean ranger.

Our hearts are with our native land,
Our song is for her freedom;
Our prayers are for the gallant band,
Who strike where honor lends them;
We have the timbers of our breast,
The freedom's endless power;
We'll twine for him a endless wreath,
Who secures a tyrant's power.
They tell of France's beauties rare,
Of Italy's proud daughter;
Of Scotland's lass, England's fair,
And nymphs of Shannon's waters;
We heed not all their boasted charms,
Through lords around them hover;
Our glory lies in Freedom's arms—
A freeman for a lover!

There is a beautiful moral in the following effusion from the ever sweet Mrs. Sigourney.
THE LADY-BUG AND THE ANT.
The Lady-Bug sat in the rose's heart,
And smiled with pride and scorn,
As she saw the plain-dressed Ant go by,
With a heavy grain of corn.
She drew the curtains of damask around,
And adjusted her silken vest,
Making her glass of a drop of dew
That lay in the rose's breast.
Then she laughed so loud that the Ant looked up,
And seeing her haughty face,
Took no more notice but travelled on
At the same modest pace.
But a sudden blast of Autumn came,
And rudely swept the ground,
And down the rose with the Lady-Bug beat,
And scattered its leaves around.

Then the houseless Lady was much amazed,
For she knew not which way to go,
And hoarse November's early blast
Had brought with it rain and snow;
Her wings were chilled and her feet were cold,
And she wished for the Ant's warm cell,
And what she did in the wintry storm,
I'm sure I cannot tell.
But the careful Ant was in her nest
With her little ones by her side,
She taught them all her lore to tell,
Nor mind the snow of pride:
And I thought, as I sat at the close of day,
Eating my bread and milk,
It was wiser by word and improve my time,
Than to be idle and dream in sleep.

[From the "Young Mother" by Dr. Alcott.]
CRYING.
"CRYING," says Dr. Dewees, "should be looked upon as an exercise of much importance; and he is sustained in this view by many eminent medical writers.
But people generally think otherwise. Nothing is more common than the idea that to cry is unbecoming; and children are every where taught, when they suffer pain, to brave it out, and not cry. Such a direction—to say nothing of its tendency to encourage hypocrisy—is wholly unphilosophical. The following anecdote may serve in part to illustrate my meaning. It is said to have been related by Dr. Rush.

A gentleman in South Carolina was about to undergo a very painful surgical operation. He had imbibed the idea that it was beneath the dignity of a man, ever to say or do anything expressive of pain. He therefore refused to submit to the usual precaution of securing the hands and feet by bandages, declaring to his surgeon that he had nothing to fear from his being untied, for he would not move a muscle of his body. He kept his word, it is true; but he died instantly after the operation, from apoplexy.

There is very little doubt, in the mind of any physiologist, in regard to the cause of apoplexy in this case; and that it might have been prevented by the relief which is always afforded by groans and tears.
It is, I believe, very generally known, that in the profoundest grief, people do not, and cannot shed tears; and that when the latter begin to flow, it affords immediate relief.
I do not undertake to argue from this, that crying is so important, either to the young or the old, that it is ever worth while to excite or continue it by artificial means;—or that a habit of crying, so easily and readily acquired by

the young, is not to be guarded against as a serious evil. My object was first to show the folly of those who denounce all crying, and secondly, to point out some of its advantages; in the hope of preventing parents from going to that extreme which borders upon stoicism.
One of the most intelligent men I ever knew, frequently made it his boast that he neither laughed nor cried on any occasion; and on being told that both laughing and crying were physiologically useful, only ridiculed the sentiment.

Crying is useful to very young infants, because it favors the passage of blood in their lungs where it had not been accustomed to travel, and where its motion is now indispensable. And it not only promotes the circulation of the blood, but expands the air cells of the lungs, and thus helps forward that great change, by which the dark-colored impure blood of the veins is changed at once into pure blood, and thus rendered fit to nourish the system and sustain life.

But this is not all. Crying strengthens the lungs themselves. It does this by expanding the little air cells of which I have just spoken, and not only accustoms them to being stretched, at a period, of all others, the most favorable for this purpose, but frees them at the same time from mucus, and other injurious accumulations.
They, therefore, who oppose an infant's crying, know not what they do. So far is it from being hurtful to the child, that its occasional recurrence is, as we have already seen, positively useful. Some practitioners of medicine, in some of the more trying situations in which human nature can be placed, even encourage their patients to suffer tears to flow, as a means of relief.

Infants, it should also be recollected, have no other language by which to express their wants and feelings, than sighs and tears. Crying is not always an expression of positive pain; it sometimes indicates hunger and thirst; and sometimes the want of a change of posture. This last consideration deserves great attention, and all the inconveniences of crying ought to be borne cheerfully, for the sake of having the little sufferer remind us when nature demands a change of position. No child ought to be permitted to remain in one position longer than two hours, even while sleeping; nor half that time, while awake; and if nurses and mothers will overlook this matter as they often do, it is a favorable circumstance that the child should remind them of it.

Crying has been called the "waste gate" of the human system; the door of escape to that excess of excitability which sometimes prevails, especially among children and nervous adults. To all such persons it is healthy;—most undoubtedly so: nor do I know that its occasional recurrence is injurious to any adult; a fastidious public sentiment to the contrary notwithstanding.

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[From the same.]
LAUGHING.

Laughing, like crying, has a good effect on the infantile lungs; nor is it less salutary in other respects. "Laugh and be fat," an old adage, has its meaning, and also its philosophy.

There is an excess, however, to which laughing no less than crying may be carried;—and which we cannot too carefully avoid. But how little to be envied—how much to be pitied—are they who consider it a weakness and a sin to laugh; and in the plenitude of their wisdom, tell us that the *Saviour of mankind* never laughed. When I hear this assertion, I am always ready to ask, whether the individual who makes it, has read a new revelation or a new gospel; for certainly none of the sacred books which I have seen, give us any such information.

But I will not dwell here. The common notion on this subject, is not ridiculous, is certainly strange. I will only add, that come into vogue as it might have done, there is no opinion more unfounded than the very general one among adults, that children should be uniformly grave; and that just in proportion as they laugh and appear frolicsome, just in the same proportion are they out of the way, and deserving of reprehension.

It is strange that it should be so; but I have seen many parents who were miserable because their children were sporting and joyful. Oh, when will the days of monkish sadness and austerity be over; and the public sentiment in the christian world get right on this subject!

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The Burying Place at Naples.

I had read so many harrowing accounts of the burying place at Naples, that I went with an American of my acquaintance to visit it. An old man opened the iron door, and we entered a clean, spacious, and well paved area, with long rows of iron rings in the heavy slabs of the pavement. Without asking a question, the old man walked across to the farthest corner, where stood a movable lever, and fastening the chain into the fixture, raised the massive stone cover of a pit. He requested us to stand back for a few minutes, to give the effluvia

time to escape, and then sheltering our eyes with our hats, we looked in. You have read, of course, that there are three hundred and sixty-five pits in this place, one of which is opened every day for the dead of the city. They are thrown in without a shroud or coffin, and the pit is sealed up at night for a year. They are thirty or forty feet deep, and each would contain perhaps two hundred bodies. It was some time before we could distinguish any thing in the darkness of the abyss. Fixing my eyes on the spot, however, the outlines of a body became defined gradually, and in a few minutes, sheltering my eyes completely from the sun above, I could see the horrors of the scene but too distinctly. Eight corpses, all of grown persons lay in a confused heap together, as they had been thrown in one after another, in the course of the day. The last was a powerfully made old man, who had fallen flat on his back with his right hand across and half covering the face of a woman. By his full limbs and chest, and the darker color of the legs below the knee, he was probably one of the lazzaroni, and met with a sudden death. His right heel lay on the forehead of a young man, emaciated to the last degree, his chest thrown up as he lay, and his ribs showing like a skeleton covered with skin. The coarse black curls of the latter, as his head rested on another body, were in such strong relief that I could have counted them. Off to the right, quite distinct, lay in a beautiful attitude, a girl, as well as I could judge of not more than nineteen or twenty. She had fallen on the pile and rolled or slid away. Her hair was very long and covered her left shoulder and bosom, her arm was across her body, and if her mother had laid her to sleep, she could not have disposed her limbs more decently. The head had fallen a little way to the right, and the feet, which were small, even for a lady, were pressed one against the other as if she were about turning on her side. The sexton said that a young man had come with the body, and was very ill for some time after it was thrown in. We asked him if respectable people were brought here. "Yes," he said, "many. None but the rich would go to the expense of a separate grave for their relations. People were often brought in handsome grave clothes, but they were always stripped before they were left. The shroud, whenever there was one, was flung into this noisome pit, like beasts, the greater part of the population of this vast city, the young and the old, the vicious and the virtuous together—without the decency even of a rag to keep up the distinctions of life! Can human beings thus be thrown away? men like ourselves—women, children, like our brothers and sisters? I never was so humiliated in my life as by this horrid spectacle. I did not think that a man—a felon even, or a leper—what you will that is guilty or debased—I did not think any thing that had been human, could be so recklessly abandoned. Pity it makes me sick at heart! God grant I may never die at Naples.

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The Sea's Bottom.
The bottom of the basin of the sea seems to have inequalities like those of the surface of the continents. Were it dried up, it would present mountains, valleys, and plains. It is covered almost throughout, by an immense quantity of estaceous animals, or those who have shells, intermixed with sand and grain. The bottom of the Adriatic Sea is composed of a compact bed of shells, several hundred feet in thickness. A celebrated diver, employed to descend into the Strait of Messina, saw there, with horror, enormous polypi attached to the rocks, the arms of which, being several feet long, were more than sufficient to strangle a man. In many seas, the eye perceives nothing but a bright, sandy bottom, extending for several hundred miles without an intervening object. But in others, particularly in the Red Sea, it is very different: the whole body of this extensive bed of water, is literally speaking, a forest of submarine plants and corals, formed by insects for their habitation, sometimes branching out to a great extent. Here are seen the madrapores, sponges, mosses, sea mushrooms, and various other things, covering every part of the bottom. The bed of many parts of the sea, near America, presents a very different, though a very beautiful appearance. There it is covered with vegetables, which makes it look as green as a meadow; and beneath are seen thousands of turtle, and other sea animals, feeding thereon. There are some places of the sea where no bottom has yet been found, still it is not bottomless. The mountains of continents seem to correspond with what are called the abysses of the sea. The highest mountains do not rise above 25,000 feet; and, allowing for the affluents of the elements, some suppose that the sea is not beyond 30,000 feet in depth. Lord Mulgrave used, in the Northern Ocean, a very heavy sounding lead, and gave out along with a cable rope to the length of 4,980 feet, without finding bottom. But the greatest depth ever sounded was by Captain Scoresby, who, in the Greenland Seas, could find no bottom with 12,000 fathoms or 72,000 feet of line. According to Laplace, its mean depth is about two miles, which supposing generally received estimates to be correct, as to the proportion the extent of the water bears to the dry land on the

earth's surface, would make about 200 millions of cubic feet of water.

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The Family Bible.—How blessed the recollection which crowd into our minds at the mention of the name. It bore record of our first existence. We remember now the very form and type, the morning and evening when it was read. It is associated with scenes of domestic peace, of paternal affection. Forget it—as well might we forget the thousand expressions of a mother's love—the father's voice which daily commended us to God in prayer—as well forget all which made our childhood's home a blessing, and joy and protection—and what is this but to say, that we might tear in sunder all the delicate threads out of which that intricate web work—the heart of man is woven; Forever hallowed be the work of God; let every fireside witness its frequent perusal. Let paternal wisdom and youthful ardor, together study its immortal truth. If you can bestow nothing else upon your children, give them the Bible. Give it them with a parent's blessing, and a Christian's prayers. Tell them it is the word of God; beg them to read it when you are dead. Teach it to them, now in the house, and by the way; when thou hast down and when thou risest up, so shall they call you blessed on earth and in heaven.
Rev. W. Adams.

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Interesting Incident.—A young lady, dressed in male apparel, lately started on foot from Vermont, in order to see her uncle in Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of asking his assistance for her father, who had been formerly in affluent circumstances, but who having met with misfortune was at the time lying in Vermont jail for another person's debt. Having arrived at Newcastle, Pa., she was informed that her uncle was as poor as her father, and could render her no assistance. Disappointed and discouraged, she turned steps homeward, and her purse becoming exhausted, a brute of a landlord on the road seized part of her clothing in payment of a night's lodging. She afterwards stopped at a public house in Meadville, and her sex becoming known, she was kindly furnished with proper clothing and the means of prosecuting her journey home. Such an example of young and filial affection in a young and delicate female, cannot be too much admired. Her disguise was assumed for the purpose of securing her personal safety during the journey—a journey of something like 600 miles, undertaken solely with the hope of liberating her father from prison.

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The Universal Yankee Nation.—A letter from Texas says:

"Powder and lead are in great demand, as you may naturally suppose, and they are very scarce. I assisted to take a grape shot out of the breast of one of Capt. Allen's company, which had glanced from the wall and entered his bosom, carrying his shirt into the bone; the poor fellow carried his musket and walked eighteen miles with this ball (being three ounces) in his breast; it was taken out and he was recommended to drill a hole thro' it and carry it for a watch seal. 'No,' he replied with energy, 'may I be shot six times over if I do; that would be making a bauble for an idle boast—no, I'll lend the lead out to compound interest.' He did so, for he melted it down and run it into three musket balls, with which he killed three Mexicans in three successive shots. I need hardly add that he was a Yankee from the Bay State.

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From the Eastern Argus.
STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May, 17.
TEXAS. The news of yesterday, with regard to the capture of Santa Anna, seems to have undergone some change to-day; and the believers and unbelievers may be divided into two classes, viz: those who wish to believe, and those who do not—but the latter are in the minority; and yet they have examined the subject, and weighed the evidence more thoroughly than the former, and with an anxious desire to come at the truth. The first news of the capture would be likely to precede the details of the battle: but why the account of the council of war, and the execution of Santa Anna and his officers, should reach us before those details, and before any despatches from Gen. Houston, is not so easily accounted for; and yet all the rumors may be true. A few days, perhaps this evening's mail, will confirm or refute all. For myself, I rely greatly upon the valor and prowess of our countrymen, and still more upon the cue and motive for action which they had in avenging the fate of their slaughtered countrymen.

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Senate. The morning was principally occupied in presenting petitions for the recognition of the Independence of Texas. Mr. Buchanan, I understood, presented 13 from his State. I think the prevailing sentiment in this body is against immediate recognition; but there will be no want of inclination to yield to the prayer of these petitions, when the Texans shall have expelled the Mexican forces from their soil. The Senate went into Executive business at an early hour, and the flag was flying till a very

late one. They have had the Cherokee Treaty before them some time; and as the ratification of it will call for a draft of six and a half millions from the Treasury, the delay may thus be accounted for. Certain patriots in this august body seem to be endowed with a *saving* in regard to the Treasury at this time, which makes them grudge any appropriation of the 'people's money,' as they cantingly term it. Why, the people have given it the Government, and it is now the Government's money, not the people's—and it must be expended by the Government for the benefit of the people. The 'distribution' hobby, I think, is losing ground every day; and I should not wonder if he were distanced before the end of the session by all the 'available' hobbies; though they in their turn, will be distanced by the Magician. By the way, I cannot help remarking here, that the tone, and character and bearing of the opposition in both Houses, have very materially changed within the last month for the better. They begin to see the folly of their course, and the fruitlessness of their vituperation. The returning sanity of France, and the adjustment of our national differences, have ruined the campaign for the opposition—they ought not, and never can forgive our ancient ally for the untimely blight she has cast upon their budding hopes! Though they affected to protest against a war with France, yet they did every thing to promote & excite it, the same as the opposition did in 1812 in the case of England, that they might gain the ascendancy amidst the commotions of the country. A war would be nothing, if the opposition could only gain their end—it would only be, as Cleopatra says, but

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Which hurts, and is desired.

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House. A great number of Bills passed the second reading, and numerous Reports were made. Among other things a Bill, came up from the Senate, which provided for making the Attorney General a Commissioner to adjust claims under a certain treaty. To this Mr. Adams objected, as it would make the Attorney General a Judicial officer, as well as an Executive one; and this he considered unconstitutional. Furthermore, the Executive could vacate his appointment as Attorney at pleasure, and his office of Commissioner would be vacated with it. And besides, he had understood, that the Attorney General would resign his office at the expiration of the present Presidential term. For these, and various other reasons which he gave, he was opposed to uniting the offices of Commissioner and Attorney.

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The Fortification Bill afterwards came up, and Mr. Mavry of Tenn. delivered a speech principally on the Presidential Election, which is always in order for the Jackson Wigs?

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REIS EFFENDI.

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WASHINGTON, May 18.

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The Texan news is less believed to-day than yesterday. There have been various rumors about later news contradicting it—yet nobody tells us how a story can be contradicted, till it is heard—and it could not have been told at Texas, what has been related for news here. Nevertheless, it is now believed that information has been received from Gen. Houston, which leads to the conclusion that St. Anna has not been captured, and that the news cannot be safely relied on.

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The Senate have not been engaged on business of much importance to-day, as far as I can learn. I was in but a few moments, and some member then was indulging in remarks of crimination in general.

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House. Mr. Pinckney, Chairman of the Select Committee, made a report on the subject of the Slavery Petitions. It was very long occupying nearly two hours in the reading. The opposition disapproved of it because it will not promote their political views, and if any of the administration party disapprove of it, it will be because it has claimed too great privileges for the Slave States. I doubt whether any Report could have given more satisfaction, because it is a subject upon which so many differ as widely as the poles. I am glad the Report was made by a Southern man, and particularly a South Carolina—aye, and a citizen too of Charleston. I believe it does not meet the question whether Congress has the right to legislate on the subject in the District of Columbia; but only takes up the question of expediency, and negatives it. Mr. Hardin said a few words on the Report. Sir Toby Belch uttered a general denunciation against it, and General Wadley Thompson made a charge upon it with a whole rabble of arguments, and said he was altogether against printing it, and that it ought to be burnt by the common Hangman. Mr. Owens of Ga. supported it, saying that it was hardly possible that members could form a fair and candid opinion upon it by a hasty reading, and that they ought to give it an impartial examination after it was printed. Mr. Bouldin of Va. was opposed to the printing, and denounced it in general terms, as calculated to work more evil than the abolitionists. Mr. Hawes was for having an extra number printed, that their constituents might have an opportunity of forming their own opinion, as well as the members of the House—and he thought any gentleman paid his constituents a poor compliment, when he undertook to say that they had no opinion of

their own, and that they would be bound by that of their representatives. Mr. Howard made a few remarks which I could not hear distinctly; but I understood him to favor the Report. Mr. Patton of Va. was for the point, and would not judge the Report rashly. He is the most fair man for an opposition man, of any of the Virginia delegation, and a little more manly and candid on this subject, than some of his colleagues of the administration party. Gen. Speight supported the Report like a man, and went for the extra number. Mr. John J. Robertson of Va. was as venomous as a viper against the Report, and offered an amendment to the reported Resolutions, which in terms went to declare that Congress had not the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the District. His amendment was rejected almost as quick as you would say "Jack Robertson." Mr. Mercer had a word to say. He is too civil even to let any subject pass without saying "how d'ye do" to it. So he made a grand salutation to the Report, and moved to have the Rules suspended half an hour to entertain the question of printing. The Rules were suspended. Judge Sutherland went for the extra printing. "What, burn it by the common hangman, or refuse to print it," said he. He said he should not appear as the advocate of the Report, but was for giving the Chairman a chance for defence. He was in Congress formerly when this subject was before them, and the right of legislating was not questioned. Waddy Thompson afterwards replied and said he should go for the printing; and gave a cut to Judge Sutherland, who rose to reply, but John Robertson got the floor and occupied it to the 29th minute; and when he had done, the Speaker said there was but one minute more; and Judge Sutherland said he would take it to reply to the gentleman from S. C. (Thompson), and he cut him back handsomely by his reference to the gentleman from the Report should be burnt—burnt by the common hangman, and then be printed in extra numbers!

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Senate. Almost six months have expired since Congress met, and Mr. Southard was making a long speech this very day against the Fortification Bill, which ought to have been passed four months ago. He is one of the instructed, and disobedient Senators. There is no article of the Constitution that so imperatively calls for an amendment, as that relating to the Senatorial term of office. The obstinacy, misrepresentation, treachery, and disobedience of Senators, has not only caused the delay of important public business, and increased the expense of Congress, but brought disgrace upon the nation, and liked to have involved it in a foreign war. This "most dignified body in the world," have become altogether too dignified for the discharge of their duty. But it is useless to complain—this evil must be borne a little longer, and perhaps become worse, and then it will correct itself. The last desperate effort of the opposition is to procure the passage of the Land Bill; and to gain this end they must spare no effort to oppose every appropriation in every shape, that the surplus may at the same time furnish them the ground of argument that the means of bribery and corruption. If the Bill should ever pass, it will be vetoed; and it can never obtain a constitutional majority, two thirds of Congress. Mr. Southard, and his side, though they profess to be very patriotically inclined and willing to go for liberal appropriations, are altogether opposed to their being made for two years, though the constitution allows it, the situation of the country requires it, and the Treasury permits by its ample means.

House. To-day was private Bill day, but it has been occupied in a protracted debate on a Bill to pay the volunteers in the late Florida war, for which no provision had been made, though they fought side by side with the other troops for whom an appropriation was made before they were called into service. I hardly know on what grounds the Bill could be decently opposed, but it did call forth speeches from a great number of members, and very lengthy ones. Some thought they were not needed; others thought their services ought to be better provided; but they all seemed to agree, that the dignity of the House was compromised, because the Secretary of War, who called for the appropriation, did not address his communication to the Speaker, instead of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Bell made a long speech, and complained that all the appropriations were hurried through by panic, and he wanted time to think and talk over the matter; and I suppose see what bearing it had on the next election. Mr. Grinnell and Graves were very much his way of thinking. Gov. Lincoln thought very differently; and he supported the Bill, like a Christian, and a legislator. Col. Johnson made quite a long animated speech in favor of the Bill; and he spoke both from feeling and experience. He painted the toil, hardships, privations, and patriotism of the volunteers in glowing, but true colors; and I should have thought any man would have been ashamed, after hearing him, to have said a word in opposition; but his colleague, Mr. Graves, made a full fledged speech after this, though it was evidently composed over before, and he did not want to suppress it. Mr. Vanderpolo replied to all the opposers of the Bill in a very animated and conclusive argument, which knocked away all the scaffolding of the opposition, and let them down to the ground. Gen. Ward too supported the Bill, in a short and able speech; and Col. White spoke several times, as he fully understood the subject and the nature of the services. Mr. Adams also spoke at a late hour, I understood—but was not present. The House sat quite late, and probably passed

the Bill; as it became evident at last that the speeches were more against time, than the subject, and no serious opposition could be made to the passage of the Bill.

REIS EFFENDI.

Copy of a letter to the Adjutant General dated Fort Mitchell, Alabama, May 11th, 1836.

Sir: It has just been reported to me that Colonel Flournoy was shot dead by Indians the day before yesterday, about fifteen miles below this post. I am also informed that a report is currently circulating among the Creeks, that the Seminole Indians have defeated the whites in their operations in Florida. This report will no doubt embolden them to many acts of hostility that they would not otherwise dare commit.

A constant communication must be kept up between them, as the Creeks are conversant with every transaction that occurs in Florida. Marshal, the half bred, says he is apprehensive mischief will be done by the Indians before long. Other friendly Indians are of this opinion. Opotheletole, principal of the upper Creeks, says he cannot keep his people together, or restrain them.

A runner has this instant arrived and informed me that another white man was shot in his bed last night by Indians—that many guns were heard in the neighborhood during the night, and other whites are supposed to have fallen victims.

I am sir,

Your obedient servant,
(signed) J. S. McINTOSH,
But. Maj. 4th Infantry.

General B. JONES,
Adjutant General U. S. Army.

TEXAS.

The following letter from Maj. Gen. GAINES has been furnished us for publication by the War Department:

Head Quarters, Western Department.
Camp Sabine, 28th April, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to state that reports have just now reached this place, through various channels, which leave no doubt of their correctness, that on the 21st inst., a battle was fought near twenty miles east of Harrisburg, in Texas, between the Mexicans, under the immediate command of their President, Santa Anna, and the Texans, under Gen. Houston, their commander-in-chief; and that it resulted in the entire overthrow of the advanced corps of the Mexican army, which appears to have been very far out of supporting distance from the larger part of the army, most of which is said to have been upon the Brazos, near St. Philippe, distance sixty miles. It is stated that between five and six hundred of the Mexican troops were killed, and the residue of the advance, about the same number, taken prisoners, including the President himself, with his staff, and most of his principal officers, and that he has declared himself ready and willing instantly to acknowledge the independence of Texas. Upon this point, however, I presume the constituted authorities of Mexico must be consulted.

I have, moreover, learned that the Cherokee and other Indians in Texas, from our side of the national boundary line, are disposed to return to their villages, plant corn, and be peaceable.

This intelligence suggests to me the propriety of desiring the Governor of the States of whom I requested volunteers, as stated in my letter of the 8th of this month, to suspend their movement. To this I have added, that should the above reports be confirmed, as I have no doubt they will be in the course of a few days, I will, in that event, order an officer direct to the States respectively, to meet the volunteers, muster them into service, and then discharge them.

Your obedient servant,
EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major General commanding.

To the Secretary of War,
Washington City.

TEXAN NEWS CONFIRMED.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of the 23d inst. contains a full confirmation of the news of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna, published some days since. We give the whole as it appears in the Journal. The friends of freedom will rejoice at the overthrow of the tyrant, who, in his warfare, spared neither age nor sex, and even murdered his prisoners!

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.
Capture of Santa Anna confirmed—the Independence of Texas established—rumored Recolt in Mexico.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers accounts from New Orleans to the 9th inst., embracing official and satisfactory confirmation of the success of the Texans—the capture of the President, Gen. Santa Anna—the defeat & capitulation of his forces—and the preliminary steps to the acknowledgement, by Mexico, of the Independence of Texas.

The intelligence, we learn, was conveyed to the President of the United States, after midnight, by a note from the Texian Commissioners at Washington.

Besides the extracts from the New Orleans papers, for which we make room, the Texian Commissioners received official advices from the Texian Agent at New Orleans, fully confirming the correctness of their statements.

By an arrival at New Orleans on the 8th, information was received of a general revolt in Mexico, against the power of Santa Anna; and it was believed at New Orleans, that his reverse of fortune would accelerate and complete the overthrow of his authority. In this case he will be warned, by the fate of Iturbide, not to return to Mexico. That the Texans, after having "trapped" him, did not hang him to the first branch of the same tree, shows that they acted from a

better policy, than the suggestions of revenge, which the memory of Santa Anna's murder might have been expected to inspire. They have kept him for better uses, and hold him as a hostage for the fulfillment of the terms of the proposed Treaty of Peace and Independence.

The Mexicans appear to have entered into the action with coolness and determination, but to have been very soon thrown into panic and confusion. They found themselves contending against nearly equal numbers, and against men made desperate by the certainty of death, in case of defeat or surrender.

With a force of five to one, the Mexicans had fought with obstinate fury, but when opposed to equal numbers, their confidence deserted them. This, together with the superiority of the Texian Riflemen, over the Mexican infantry, who use short and inefficient guns, will account for the extraordinary slaughter of the Mexicans, and the very small loss of their opponents.

These events are both politically of the highest importance to the United States.

The intelligence, we learn created a deep sensation at Washington, and some strong movements in regard to Texas are contemplated by many politicians both from the North and the South. It has become apparent that not only an acknowledgement of the independence of Texas was in contemplation in one or more States, but its annexation to the Union, and it is expected that these circumstances will add to the length of the present session and give additional importance to the proceedings of Congress.

It is said that Mr. Wright will this day present in the Senate, a memorial of sundry inhabitants of this city, (about one thousand in number,) asking Congress to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and will accompany the presentation with some remarks in support of the proposition. Messrs. Preston, Calhoun, and some other southern members, are expected also to address the Senate very earnestly, in favor of the measure.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 1st, TEXAS.

Col. A. Houston of the Texian army, has arrived in the Steamboat Caspian, and confirms the news of the glorious victory of Gen. Houston, over the Mexican forces under Santa Anna and has favored us with the following list of the Mexican officers killed, wounded, and prisoners:

Killed—Gen. Costamilton, Col. Casnes, Col. Mora, Col. Feinero, Col. Don Jose Maria Romero, Lieut. Col. Manuel Aquire, Lieut. Col. Costillo.

Gen. Cos and many others supposed to be killed, but not yet found.

Prisoners—Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Col. Almonti, aid de camp, Colonels Custodios, de Garrero batallion, Brigas, aid to Santa Anna, Ponilla de la Pedregue, aid to Santa Anna, Nura, Valiente, Lieut. Colonels Filip Romero, (wounded) Don Pedro del Gardo, Fernando Avriga, (wounded) aid to Santa Anna, Braos, Eruro, Eugla Don Ramon Caro, private Secretary to Santa Anna; also five Captains and twelve Lieutenants.

General Santa Anna made the following propositions,—that his army should lay down their arms, that the independence of Texas should be acknowledged, the expense of the war to be paid by Mexico; Santa Anna to remain as hostage. Gen. Houston had issued orders that a further advance of the Mexican army should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Anna and all the prisoners. The report of the terms of peace were not official, but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the army.

From the Louisiana Advertiser, New Orleans, May 2nd. IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer Swiss Boy, yesterday, we received the annexed, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Capt. Walker, who came passenger in the above boat. It was written by Col. Hockley of the Texian army, to a friend in Natchitoches:—

Sir,—I have but a moment to give you an account of our victory. Our spies having taken a courier and officer on the 19th who informed us that Gen. Santa Anna and his army were across the San Jacinto, at this point, we immediately took up our line of march and reached that place in the morning of the 20th; the day was passed in reconnoitering the enemy. Some few shots during the time having been exchanged between the artillery without much effect on either side. On the morning, and we expected to be attacked in our camp, as they had received a reinforcement of 500 men, which made them 1200 strong; but they settled down and continued throwing up a breast work, that they commenced at the first news of our approach. We commenced the attack upon them at half past 6 o'clock P. M. by a hot fire from our artillery, consisting of two ordinary 4 pounders.

The enemy returned our fire with a long brass 9 pounder. Our first fire having carried away their powder box caused their loud shouting to cease. We marched up within 175 yards, limbered our pieces and gave them the grape and canister, while our brave riflemen poured in their deadly fire. In fifteen minutes the enemy were flying in every direction, and were hotly pursued by us. They left 500 of their slain behind them. Never was there a victory more complete. Gen. Cos was taken and led by a pistol ball from one of our men, who instantly recognized him. Gen. Santa Anna was taken next day about ten miles from the place of action, by one of our spies, who on being brought forward, immediately requested to see Gen. Houston. I happened to be passing at the time he was conveyed to Gen. Houston, who was laying on a bed in his tent, having been wounded in the action, and heard them say, "We surrender into your hands Gen. Santa Anna."

Governor of the republic of Mexico. He was ordered to call in his aids, who were nearly all taken, among whom was Allmontie. There was then propositions made, of which you will have the details by express.

Houston was wounded in the ankle by a musket ball in the early part of the engagement; but remained on his horse until it terminated. There is a list of the names of the Mexican prisoners, which shall be transmitted you by express; they amount to nearly 600, among whom are six women.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

By the arrival of the steamer Caspian, last night, we have received further confirmation of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna and his army, the particulars of which will be seen elsewhere. Col. Houston, who came passenger in the C., also states that it was reported Santa Anna has made the following propositions to General Houston for his release, viz:—That he will pay all the indemnity for the war—recognize Texas as an Independent State, besides order the remaining part of his troops, at present stationed in different parts of Texas, to assemble immediately, and lay down their arms; and that Houston's reply was, that Santa Anna, his officers, and the remaining part of his forces should be shot as soon as the latter should make their appearance.

From the True American, May 9th. PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

During the night of the 20th ult. after the skirmish between the Mexicans and Texian forces, General Houston made a movement with 600 men, and all his artillery, and at day break met the Mexican force 1100 or 1200 strong, also in movement, gained a position within rifle distance of the army before they were aware of his presence. Two discharges of small arms and cannon loaded with musket balls settled the affair. The Mexican soldiers then threw down their arms, most of them without firing! and begged for quarter, 600 or 700 killed.—The officers broke and endeavored to escape. The mounted riflemen, however, soon overtook all but one, who distanced the rest, him they ran 15 miles, when his horse bogged down in the prairie near the Brazos timber; he then made for the timber on foot. His pursuers in the eagerness of the chase, dashed into the same bog, and continued the pursuit on foot, following the trail of the fugitive, which was very plain owing to the recent rains, until they reached the timber, where it was lost. The pursuers then spread themselves and searched the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to Arnold Hunter that the chase might like a hard pressed bear, have taken a tree. The tree tops were then examined, when lo! the game was discovered snugly ensconced in the forks, of a large live oak. The captors did not know who the prisoner was, until they reached the camp, when the Mexican soldiers exclaimed "El General, El General, SANTA ANNA!"

CREEK WAR.

Murder of fifty white families.—We have just received Charleston papers to the 14th May inclusive, brought by the steam packet William Gibbons, commanded by Capt. Spinney. They contain the intelligence of a war with the Creek nation, opened, as is usual on the part of the savages, with acts of the most cruel barbarity. The Charleston Patriot of the 14th says:—

[N. Y. Post.]

Col. White, Delegate in Congress for Florida, arrived here last night from Augusta, having seen and conversed with the passengers who arrived at a late hour the night before from Columbus. There is no longer a doubt of a general Creek war. Fifty families have been murdered, and 2000 people fled to Columbus for protection!!

The state of the frontier is most disastrous. There are not 500 men between the Creek and Seminole lines, and all Florida will be devastated, if the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia do not send mounted men to Florida line and to Tallahassee. The Seminoles are advancing upon Tallahassee. The Creeks will be forced upon it. General Scott is in "Summer quarters."

Col. White has sent an express to General Scott, and made an appeal to the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia, to send mounted men to Tallahassee and the Florida line, to save middle Florida from robbery and murder in this disgraceful Indian and Seminole war.—We hope the Governor will act with his usual promptitude and energy.

From the Globe.

Indian Hostilities.—The following letter to the Adjutant General has been furnished us for publication:

Fort Mitchell, May 9, 1836.

Sir—Hostilities have commenced in serious earnestness. Within a few days four individuals have been murdered, and it is feared many others have fallen victims. Yesterday I sent an interpreter to two of the principal chiefs, requesting that they would meet me in council at this place. They have failed to come. Ne-ah-math-la sent word that he had said all he could to his people to restrain them, (without effect.) They were determined on war; and they had divided powder and lead, and had embodied in a swamp near the federal road, about five miles from this post, evidently with the intention of cutting off all communication between us and the Governor of Alabama.

The interpreter says, Ne-ah-math-la had every thing in readiness for a move; that the (Ne-ah-math-la) inquired particularly about the strength of my command, and if any additional troops were expected. I am convinced it is his intention to head the hostile party.

The war whoop is now sounding throughout the nation.

Respectfully, I am sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed,) J. S. McINTOSH,
Baj. Brt. 4th Infantry,
Gen. R. JONES, Adjutant General U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

The Columbus Inquirer of the 6th contains accounts of several acts of hostility committed previous to that time—such as the shooting of mules, the burning of one or two houses, and the breaking open of corn cribs, in Russell and Barbour counties—acts which are accompanied with the threat that if all the white men did not leave the nation in ten days they would shoot them—a threat which it appears they have fulfilled.

The Columbus Herald of the 10th, says the "settlers have nearly all come in; several were murdered on the road yesterday." The Herald also publishes a letter from Colonel Crowell, the late Indian agent, to Governor Clay, in which, after speaking of the alarm of the people, in the neighborhood Fort Mitchell, he says:

"In order to satisfy myself of the intentions of the Indians, I despatched a messenger after some of their principal chiefs to come and see me, for the purpose of ascertaining from them what their people intended. The chiefs have not come, but sent me word that their young men were bent upon war, and had assembled in the swamps near the Federal road, with the view of attacking any troops that might march into the nation. I have satisfied myself that they contemplate mischief, and without military aid, the settlers must be driven from their homes with a great loss of property, if not their lives. I have thought it my duty to give you this information, that you may call into immediate service a sufficient force to put these Indians down, and protect the lives and property of the settlers."

CONGRESS.

Friday May 13.—In the Senate, there appearing to be no quorum present at the usual hour of meeting, Mr. Grundy moved that the Senate adjourn—ayes 14. votes 8. The Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Adams made some explanations in relation to an article in the Globe, touching his statement concerning the Spanish treaty.

No further business of importance was transacted.

Saturday, May 14.—Nothing of public interest was done in either House of Congress.—Private bills occupied the day. The Senate took up the bill for the relief of the corporate cities of the District, and restored the clause stricken out by the House, under which the stock is received in pledge, subject to redemption within ten years. This clause will, it is understood, obviate the objections of the President to the bill. About sixty bills of a private nature, which were ordered to a third reading yesterday, in the House, were passed to-day.—**Four. Com.**

Monday, May 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Shepley presented the credentials of the Hon. John M. Niles, elected U. S. Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. Mangum presented a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Morgantown, North Carolina, concerning the recognition of the independence of Texas; which were read and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into Executive business.

In the House, the consideration of the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in relation to the public lands, was postponed to Monday next.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of the District of Columbia, were concurred in by the House. [This bill provides simply that the United States, instead of guaranteeing (as it now does) the payment of the interest on the Holland loan to the three cities, shall assume the debt to itself, receiving in trust, towards its eventual extinction, the stock belonging to the three cities, in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which the money was borrowed to pay for.]

The House were some time occupied, in Committee of the Whole, on the Senate bill for carrying into effect the treaty of limits between the U. S. and Mexico.

The Committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill for the enlistment of boys in the Navy, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Tuesday, May 17.—In the Senate, the bill to carry into effect the compact with Alabama and Mississippi, in regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations, was considered in committee of the whole, amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. White, the Senate spent some time in executive session, and then adj.

In the House, Mr. Adams made an unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules to enable him to submit resolutions calling on the President for copies of all overtures made to, and correspondence with, Mexico, in relation to the boundary question.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, fixing a day for the consideration of the bill in relation to the public deposits, postponed to Monday.

The House considered, in Committee of the Whole, the Fortification Bill; when the Committee rose, the House took up and passed the

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ter.
Wednesday, May 18.—In Senate, the Bill authorizing the President to accept the service of volunteers, and raise a regiment of mounted riflemen, was read a third time and passed. After some time the Senate went into executive session, and continued, it is said, the treaty for the removal of the Cherokees.

In the House, Mr. Pinckney, from the Committee on Abolition memorials, &c. made a report accompanied with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the several States.

Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere with the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, in any way whatever.

Resolved, That hereafter, every paper, proposition, and memorial respecting slavery, or abolition of slavery, shall be laid on the table without reading or printing, or any action thereupon.

A debate arose on a motion to print, but no question was taken.

Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the suppression of Creek hostilities, which, in the course of the sitting, was carried through all its stages and finally passed.

Thursday, May 19.—In the Senate nothing of much interest was transacted. The motion of Mr. Benton to increase the appropriation for the fortification of Pensacola river, was further discussed, but no question taken.

In the House, Mr. Buckney's report was taken up, the question being on a motion of Mr. Robertson of Va. to recommit the same with instructions to report that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. No question was taken on the amendment. The report was ordered to be printed. The Post Office Bill was taken up. A provision regulating the postage of letters, rendering it consistent with the decimal coin of the United States was adopted. Various amendments were proposed and adopted. The bill was then ordered to be printed.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, May 31, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

NOTES. Our friends who are indebted to us for the Democrat for more than one year, are respectfully requested to settle the same. Our Advertising friends whose accounts are of more than three months standing would confer a favor by advancing the same.

The late accounts seem to confirm the news from Texas which we published last week, which was deemed of a doubtful character. We rejoice at the defeat of Santa Anna, and congratulate the Texans upon this triumph and the results that must flow from it. Our sympathies are engaged in every resistance to oppression, and struggle for liberty. The memory of other years rises before us, and we love to imagine the resemblance to our own country even if it does not exist. So many of our own countrymen too are engaged in the contest that we cannot look on with indifference. How far the Texans are entitled to our sympathy and encouragement some are disposed to question, but feelings are not to be measured by reason, nor always regulated by it. But whatever our reasons, we are individuals we must remember that as a government, we are an army of unity with Mexico—that she is a friendly power to whom we are bound by the obligations of treaties, to the observance of which the national faith has been pledged, and which should therefore be held sacred. We disapprove of the headlong zeal which has been displayed on the floor of Congress on the subject. The policy of our government is neutral—and neutrality should be strictly and faithfully observed. The weakness of Mexico, or the cruelty of their President furnishes us with no excuse for doing wrong. It would be extremely folly to preach up a crusade against cruelty and oppression.—The strictly neutral policy which has been observed by us from our first existence is a measure of wisdom, and a departure from it. No slight offence will be a justification of its abandonment, nor will the disinterested and prudent, but in jealousy the honor and faith of the nation to gratify the feelings or the avarice of individuals.

FRANCE'S INDEMNITY. Three of the instalments of the debt due to this country from France have been paid. Now that France has fulfilled the treaty she appears willing that the world should know the motives which induced her to delay so long, and even attempt to evade its performance altogether. It was the encouragement afforded by the wiles of the opposition, and the opposition of the majority in the U. S. Senate to the recommendations and proposed measures of the President which emboldened France to delay the performance of the stipulations of a Treaty, to which she had pledged her faith. And it was public sentiment in this country responding to the energy and patriotism of the President and relaying the factious opposition in the Senate and volubly threatening to a minority which procured a fulfilment of the treaty and secured to our citizens the indemnity which that treaty guaranteed. It was the opposition in the U. S. Senate which endangered the peace of the country and the rights of our citizens, and persuaded a foreign power to refuse to fulfill a solemn Treaty. These are the men who now ask for the confidence of the people. These are the whig tools, whom we are called upon to fall down and worship. These are the men who have encouraged France to refuse the performance of the treaty, opposed all the measures recommended for the defence of the country, and thus did all in their power to expose her to degradation and insult. Well may the modern whigs be styled the legitimate descendants of the Hartford Convention Federalists. Their principles and spirit are the same. And we have a right to conclude that under the same circumstances their conduct would be the same.

Marshal and Hiram Andrews mentioned in our last, as having fled during their trial for passing counterfeit money, are said to be still in this neighborhood and to have been seen by several persons. They do not appear to have taken much pains to conceal themselves.

PARTY LINES—EQUAL RIGHTS AGAINST PRIVILEGE.

The speech of the Hon. ELY MOORE of New York contains some strong views of the great leading principles which discriminate parties in this country. The principle of action with the enemies of republicanism among us is precisely the same as that which has always animated the privileged classes on the old continent. Avarice is the all-pervading principle of the aristocracy every where. This common motive among the mass of accumulators has always allied them with men of genius, ambition of political power and distinction, in designs against lib-

erty and equality. The noble aspirant always

repays his sordid supporters in monopolies of one sort or other, which makes the laboring classes their prey. It is very justly observed, that the monopoly of lands under the feudal tenures through which all the labor of the agricultural classes (save only the bare subsistence of the laborer) was converted to the uses of the Lords paramount, has given way in modern times, only to be supplanted by other ingenious contrived monopolies, quite as favorable to the fat drones of society. By the refinements of the present age, land and labor are quite as effectually, although indirectly, taxed by monopolies, as ever they were by church and State landlords. The visible and direct mode in which the tythe and tax distrainers levied contributions upon the laboring classes, carried with it a sort of responsibility, which was a guaranty of some moderation. But now, where labor is taxed indirectly through the customs upon all that it consumes, for the benefit of fundholders, as in Great Britain, the land swarms with paupers—and if corporate monopolies are suffered indirectly to tax the labor of this country through the medium of its entire currency, limited only by the will of the secret convales issuing it, or in the shape of joint stock companies, privileged with a taxing power through a protecting tariff—then we must look, at some time, to have the energies of our growing and prosperous Confederacy oppressed, and finally paralyzed, by the weight of a bloated aristocracy, nurtured by our own iniquitous legislation.

It has ever been the distinctive feature of the federal party to ally itself with all the idle city gentry—all the grasping and over-avaricious—all who feel themselves inspired by an over-weening vanity or ambition. They set themselves in direct contrast with the productive classes. It was in this spirit that Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, avowed the principle in the late Virginia Convention, that the peasantry of his State (as he called the industrious white population, that earned a living by the sweat of their brow), ought not to enjoy the right of suffrage—putting them on a footing with slaves, in regard to their political rights. It will be seen, from a quotation made by Mr. Moore from the speech of Waddy Thompson, (a South Carolina nullifier), that he would withhold the ballot box from the productive industry of the North upon the same principle. He distinctly tells the wealthy of the non-slaveholding States, that they are in danger of being robbed through the ballot box, if the laboring masses are permitted to vote. It is thus the federalists of the south address themselves to the common feeling of the federalists of the north, and make common cause with them in politics.—Globe.

From the Globe.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury made on the 3d inst., in reply to the call of Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, for information relative to the transfer of moneys received from the sale of public lands in the west to the eastern cities, which appeared in our daily paper of yesterday, is worthy of the careful examination of all who wish to become acquainted with the principles and practical operation of managing the fiscal concerns of the Government by means of the deposit banks.

How often has it been proclaimed and reiterated not only by all the bank bought presses in the country, but upon the floor of both Houses of Congress, that a national bank was indispensable for the management of the public money in our wide spread country! How many facts relative to the transportation of specie, and the delay and embarrassments to which public creditors have been subjected, were manufactured and published in the Intelligence and its kindred presses, for the purpose of proving that the pecuniary affairs of the Government could not be carried on without the assistance of the United States Bank! What universal ruin and devastation stalked through the imaginations of the panic makers in contemplating the conclusion of the dependence of the Treasury Department upon that Bank!

In this report we have a lucid and business-like explanation of the present mode of arranging the immense financial operations of the Government, which clearly show the boasted facilities of the Bank of the United States, so far as they were held up as peculiar and exclusive to that institution, are altogether ridiculous.

We cannot dismiss this brief notice of this most satisfactory document, without referring to the characteristic manner in which the information it contains was received by Mr. Ewing. When it was laid before the Senate, and a motion was made to print, he moved to lay the report on the table, for the purpose of examination. When the subject of printing this report was again brought before the Senate, he took occasion to abuse one of the deposit banks in Ohio, which he refused to receive unavailable paper from other banks, in payment for debts due the United States, for having misled the public by a circular notice, stating large transfers to be required from that bank to the Atlantic cities, while it appeared, he said, from the report, that the very small sum of only \$45,000 had been transferred, or ordered to be transferred, from Ohio to the eastern cities. On looking into the report, the fairness and candor of this statement of Senator Ewing is apparent. The amount transferred from the banks in Ohio within the period referred to, was \$1,615,000. But of this sum, there had been first transferred to Ohio from Missouri and Indiana, \$1,570,000. The balance is only \$45,000; yet the whole sum of \$1,615,000, which had been collected in the West, and had been concentrated in Ohio, was required to be transferred thence. Mr. Ewing states that it appears that the bank of Columbus had misled the public, in stating that large transfers were required to the Atlantic

cities, which he asserts is contradicted by this

report. How is the fact? Is not \$1,615,000, required to be transferred according to the report, a large sum? What faith or credit is due to the statements of a man, who, for the sake of effect, which among an intelligent people must be merely momentary, would be guilty of so gross a perversion and suppression of the truth, as to aver that this report states that only \$45,000 was ordered to be transferred from Ohio?

We have a word or two in store for another Bank gentleman from Ohio in relation to exchanges and the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning them, which will exhibit the blunders of the honorable Mr. Bond somewhat ludicrously.

NEW GRANADA.

We find in an extra Gazette of Bogota an account of a collision that has taken place between General Santander, the President of New Granada, and the House of Representatives, which may lead to something more serious than a temporary interruption of the harmony that has generally existed between the Executive Chief, and the popular branch of the central Legislature. We trust however, that all parties will be charitably inclined, as they well may be, to consider the affair as nothing more than an honest difference of opinion. The following is the cause of the disagreement:

In 1834, General Santander negotiated a treaty with Venezuela, which had for its object to define the territorial boundaries of that State and of New Granada, and to apportion the debt due by the Republic of Colombia—the late republic of Colombia, if it is not irreverential to speak of a defunct Government. In this treaty, each State assumed upon itself the payment of what was considered a fair proportion of all the national liabilities. It has been condemned, however, by a resolution of the House of Representatives, the vote being 29 to 23, and the President stands charged with having violated the constitution. He does not submit very tamely to the imputation, but, in a message which he sent to his accusers, he invites them, or rather challenges them, to proceed to an impeachment. "I conjure you," he says, "in the name of the country, that you exercise without delay, the power granted you by the 67th article of the constitution. I do not wish, nor will I suffer, any thing to be dispensed with in my favor; nor have you the power to grant me an exemption."

This is the language of a man, who, although he may have committed an error, does not seem to be conscious of having committed a crime; and, from our recollection of the treaty, it does not seem to us that the President has committed either. The conditions of it may not have been as favorable to New Granada as some may have desired them to be; but it had every appearance of fairness and justice, and was absolutely necessary to the repose and prosperity of the country; and, we may add, to its honor too, for until there was a division of the public debt due by Colombia, there was not the slightest prospect that foreign creditors (who are not a few) would receive a dollar of what was due them; and those having unsettled claims could not even get them liquidated. Our impressions therefore are favorable to the treaty, and consequently to the course pursued by the President, though we do not pretend to condemn the 29th dissentients. They may have had reasons unknown to us, that would justify them in the course they have taken; but the treaty was so essentially to all interests, that we cannot but deplore its miscarriage.

The Secretaries were implicated, too, as having advised the treaty; and two of them, Sr. Poinbo and Sr. Soto, have resigned, refusing to remain in office after the imputation cast upon them by the vote of the House of Representatives. We think the course they have pursued, though spirited and independent, somewhat precipitate; for we cannot subscribe to the doctrine that a public officer is bound to leave his post, or that he is right in doing so on every occasion, when one branch of the Legislature, by a small majority, may resolve that he has been guilty of a malfeasance. If this were so, any faction in a legislative body that might chance to have an ephemeral superiority in a count of noses, may drive from the service of the country its most virtuous, most talented, and most patriotic functionaries. Not being elected or appointed by a branch of the Legislature, they owe it no subscription. It has no right to instruct, and they are not bound to obey. But when the people decide, the case is different; for when an issue is made between any of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, they are the tribunal in the last resort, and their decision distinctly expressed should and must be obeyed, if there is an end of popular government. Or, therefore, in the case of New Granada, the question has been settled by the people, the House of Representatives has done its duty to condemn the treaty, and the Secretaries have done right to resign.—Globe.

Painful Intelligence from Georgia.

Extract of letter, dated Milledgeville, May 12.

Dear sir:—At this time all is consternation and painful anxiety in consequence of the news received by the last mail from the West, which is truly distressing. The Creek Indians have commenced plundering and laying waste the country in the neighborhood of Columbus.—Some 20 or 30 families of the white settlers have been murdered in Russell county, Alabama, which is directly opposite Columbus.

An express reached here last night from Columbus, calling upon the Government for arms, and this morning a team has left laden with arms and ammunition, destined for the defence of that town. The Mail Stage was stop-

ped, and all the teams have been removed from

the Nation, so that direct communication with Alabama is entirely broken off.

[Philadelphia Inq.]

Our fathers courted our mothers in the kitchen. The sons court the daughters in the parlor. They listened to the music of the spinning wheel and loom; we to the piano forte. They wisely selected wives whose sterling worth consisted in working with their own hands. The sons foolishly seek those who have fortunes, and hire "help," being too delicate to do right themselves.

There is at present a great scarcity of seamen in Boston, and many vessels are detained for want of crews. Wages are very high;—say \$16 to South America and Europe; and \$17 to \$18 to the East Indies.

MARRIED.

In Hartford, 15th inst. by Rev. John Allen, Rev. Dan Perry of the Minister Conference, to Mrs. Judith Bartlett, of Bethel. In Northport, Mr. Isaac Sanborn to Miss Lucy A. Mahoney.

DIED.

In Portland, Mr. Esrick Evans, aged 65. In Monroe, Mr. John B. Neely, late of Arkansas, aged 28 years. In Worcester, Mr. Eliza Gibbs, aged 82. Drowned, in Bath, 15th ult. Oliver S. son of Mr. Samuel Osgood, aged 5 years.

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to the Tallonian Business at his "OLD STAND" in Norway-Village. He feels grateful for past patronage and solicits a continuance.

All business in his line attended to with promptness, and work done in a workmanlike and fashionable style; also, cutting done on reasonable terms and at short notice. WAGES IMMEDIATELY, EIGHT or TEN GIRLS as Apprentices. Norway-Village, May 30, 1836.

To the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court held at Paris in and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of May, 1836.

DEPUS DAVENPORT, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that he is seized in fee simple, in common and undivided with some person or persons to him unknown, of a large portion of a tract of Land situate in said County of Oxford, known and described as Township numbered Three, in the third range of lands, containing Twenty-one Thousand acres.

The said part or portion whereof the said Davenport is seized as above stated, being all said township, excepting three hundred and twenty acres reserved, in the conveyance of said township by the Agent of said Commonwealth, for the first settled Minister, his heirs and assigns.

Also, three hundred and twenty acres for the use of the Ministry. Also, three hundred and twenty acres for the use of schools, and also three hundred and twenty acres for the future disposition of the General Court of said Commonwealth. All said Lots to average in situation and quality with the other lands in said Township.

And said Rufus Davenport, being desirous of having his said part and portion aforesaid, assigned to him, so that he may have and hold the same in severalty, prays your Honors, that after due notice to all concerned, his said share and portion may be assigned to him in severalty.

ERENTISSA MELLEEN. Attorney of said Davenport. May, 1836.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

Supreme Judicial Court, May Term, 1836. On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petition do give notice of its time by causing said petition and this order of notice thereof to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, which will be held at Paris in and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested may then and there appear in said Court, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—B. K. GODDENO, Clerk.

NEW GOODS.

HUBBARD & HOWE,

[Norway-Village.]

HAVE just received from Boston, a fresh assortment of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices, and are the following, viz:—

Broadcloths,

Blue, Black, Mulberry, Claret, Brown, Green, Dahila, and Anadil.

CASSIMERES,

Super Black, Lavender, Blue, Stone, Drab, and Light

SILKS,

Blue, Black, and Blue-black, Gro de Seines, en'rd poult de Soie du, Gro de Nap du, Snyahaw, light, fig, d, plain, ribbed, and changeable.

FLAUNES,

Striped, plaid, &c.—Pongee, Silk serge, &c.—Ladies and Gents, Hose—Coloured and white Gloves, Kid, beaver, and deerakin do.

GINGHAMS,

Striped, plaid, plain, and check.—Silk and cotton cravats, and pocket H'd'k's.—Table cloths, crash, diapers, cambric, muslin, linen cambric, linen, sheeting, and sheeting, bleached and unbleached.

CALICOES,

50 pieces English, French, and American, of various figures, colours, qualities, and prices.

BAGGS,

Bobinet, Grecian, Lace Footing, Edging, &c.

VESTINGS,

Black satin, blue-black, black, changeable, claret, and brown silk Velvet.

India rubber Suspensory, ticking, batting, wicking, warp yarn, cotton thread, sewing silk, pins, needles, &c. &c. &c.

LADIES' and MISSES' Frocklets and Kid SLIPS.

Gents. Silk and Fur HATS—W. I. Goods.—Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware.

Joiners' Tools of every description, with a great variety of other articles usually kept in a country Store, which they offer to the public for inspection, respectfully soliciting a share of patronage; and will sell as low for cash, or in exchange for lumber or produce, as can be purchased elsewhere. "No Mistake."

For Purchasers who are desirous of a Good Bargain are most respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. May 17th, 1836. is tf 40

NOTICE.

DOCT. J. M. BUCK would inform the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity, that he has so far recovered his health that he will be happy to wait on those who may favor him with a call. Paris, May 16.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

CHARLOTTE C. BEAL, Administratrix of the estate of Stephen Beal late of Andover, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the first day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

BENJAMIN ELLIS, late of Hartford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Livermore, May 26, 1836. ISAAC STRICKLAND.

JONATHAN GODING, late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Livermore, May 24, 1836. REUEL WASHBURN.

JOSEPH SMITH, late of Hebron, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Edison, May 24, 1836. PEREZ T. RECORD.

CHANDLER ALDEN, late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Turner May 24, 1836. LEONARD ALDEN.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JOHN HEPBURN, Administratrix of the estate of Samuel Hunkell late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the first day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

CHARLES ROYCE, Administratrix of the estate of Aaron Royce late of Cornish in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield, in said county, on the first day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ANNE FAIRBANKS, Administratrix of the estate of James Fairbank late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield, in said county, on the first day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

AURA McVAIN, Administratrix of the estate of David McVain late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the first day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

DEBTS to be paid to the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of

PILLIP MILLS, late of Andover West Surplus, in said county, deceased, on Saturday the thirteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., so much of the real estate of said deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

ANDREW BARKER, Administrator. Andover-West-Surplus. May 21, 1836. 42

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, MARY V. BRASS and two small children have left my bed and board, without just cause of complaint, this is to forbid all persons from importing or trusting them on my account, as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date of publication. Paris, May 23, 1836. [42] CYRUS BESSE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having hired the CARBIDE MACHINERY at

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